NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1883.

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# RANDALL, CARLISLE AND COX.

THE KENTUCKIAN'S CLAIMS RIDICULED.

RANDALL'S PRIENDS MAKE COUNTER CLAIMS AND A PROTEST-HOW COX BECAME A CANDIDATE FOR

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Nov. 14.—"Oh, that is one of Sam Randall's sly tricks," said a Carlisle man to-day, after reading a newspaper paragraph announcing that Mr. Randall was detained at home by a severe attack of illness. The Carlisle man continued: "The sore toe dedge will not save him from defeat. It has kept Hendricks before the people and Hoadly's illness was a Godsend to him, but this story will not create much sympathy for Randall." A personal friend of Mr. Randall said: "I have

heard from him; his illness is not at all serious and he will be in Washington on Saturday." Mr. Randall's friends do not intend that the Carlisle men shall do all the "claiming" of votes. Respecting the estimate published in THE TRIBUNE of to-day, one of them said: "Mr. Randalls' friends are reluctant to believe that Mr. Phil. Thompson or any well-informed friend of Mr. Carlisle, could prepare the statement which undertook to specify the votes in each State for Carlisle and Randall, with an aggregate of 110 for Carlisle and 80 for Randall. The statement is full of errors and is proof on its face that the writer is badly posted. This may be explained by the fact that most members not only refuse to pledge themselves to candidates, whether for Speaker or anything else, but they also dislike to make public proclamation of their preferences, as the effect of such public advocacy is to embarrass their personal relations. At any rate, the statement is most grossly erroneous.

### ANALYZING CARLISLE FIGURES.

"Ohio is set down by this writer as five for Carlisle and eight for Randall. As a matter of fact, Mr. Carlisle has hardly a single supporter in the delegation. Frank Hurd is for Cox, and of the others Mr. Randall will have certainly eleven and others Mr. Randall will have certainly eleven and others Mr. Randall will have certainly eleven and of the dams; and the time had now come for a settlepossibly twelve. Wisconsin is set down four to one for Carlisle. The reverse would be more the truth. The five votes of Mississippi are credited to Carlisle. He may get one from that State. Missouri is said to be ten for Carlisle to four for Raudall. Mr. Randall has half the delegation. North Carolina is put down as five for Carlisle and two The delegation really stands four for Randall and three, possibly, for Carlisle. The claim of eight from Tennessee for Carlisle and of eight to one for Carlisle in Georgia is simply absurd. In other States the calculation is equally erroneous and absurd. From the 110 votes claimed for Carlisle at least twenty-five votes should be deducted and credited to his opponent. Of the New-York delegation, only trial of strength between Carlisle and Randall, Mr. Randall has at least fourteen. There has been an attempt at buildozing of members by Carliele's friends, which cannot be too severely condemned. It has failed so far, but this game is to be kept up, it is said, by an effort to change the uniform usage of the party caucus, both of the Senate and House, by breaking up the system of balloting for eandidates and substituting therefor a rice voce vote. It is pretty certain that this business of emcking the whip over the heads of members will fail of its intended effect." This question of how the vote in the caucus shall

be taken is one of much importance. When the caucus was held which nominated Mr. Randall for Speaker of the XLVIth Congress, the friends of Mr. Blackburn made a determined effort to have the vote cast viva roce, but they were defeated. Mr. Blackburn has ever since maintained that, had the effort succeeded, he and not Mr. Randall would have been chosen. The attempt will again be made, but it will probably fare no better than the last one, for reasons which will readily suggest them-selves. The number of good-natured men who promise their votes to more than one candidate in a contest of this sort is always large, and men who have done so will never consent to expose themselves by an open vote, if they can avoid it.

A STORY OF MR. COX'S CANDIDACY. cording to The star a New-York Representativ gives the following account of the manner which Mr. Cox came to be a candidate for the Speakership: "Some months ago a meeting of the Democrats elected to Congress from New-York was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, for the purpose of determining upon a course to be adopted with regard to the Speakership. Eighteen of the twentyone members-elect were present. It was unanimonsly agreed that it was the duty of the delegation to obtain the Speakership for New-York, if that were possible. The Empire State, it was represented, had had but one Speaker in the history of the Government. There was no dissent to the proposition that it would be a wise move for the Den ocrats to compliment New-York by making one of her Representatives Speaker. Having determined to use every effort to secure the honor for New-York the next thing was to agree upon a member of the delegation as a candidate, Mr. Abram S. Hewitt was first proposed, but he peremptorily refused to physically unfit for the task of a canvass, in the first place, and that if elected he could not perform the operous duties of the position. He declared that insomnia was the burden of his life and that excitement or extra exertion aggravated it. Therefore he, out of regard for his health, refused to make the race, but he agreed to support any man whom the delegation might select. Ex-Governor Dorsheimer was next proposed, but he also declined. He said he was a new member; that he thought it would look like presumption for him to aspire to the highest position in the gift of a body which he

the highest position in the gift of a body which he was just entering. General Slocum was next considered, but he also begged to be excused. He, too, was a new member, unfamiliar with parliamentary law and tactics, and would prefer to serve in the House as an individual member, rather than to push forward so early for distinction.

"Mr. Perry Belmont was talked of, but after thorough discussion the delegation selected S. S. Cox as their standard-bearer. It was resolved to give Mr. Cox the unanimous and cordial support of the delegation and to press him as the choice of the Empire State for Speaker. He was formally advised of this action and informed that he was at linerty to declare himself as the candidate by authority of the New-York Democracy."

CLAIMS OF THE COX MEN. If this account be correct Mr. Cox is at best the fourth choice of his colleagues, and if Perry Belment was offered the refusal of the place, Mr. Cox must be the fifth choice. Mr. Cox has arrived here and will open his headquarters to-morrow. His friends insist that the Randall men and Carlisle men make a great mistake when they assert that he is not an important factor in the contest. They claim" for him fifty-four votes, plus the twenty Votes of New-York, which will leave only 118 votes to be divided between the other two candidates.

to be divided between the other two candidates.

Mr. Atkins said to-day that he has not made, nor shall he try to make, any combination in his canyass for the Clerkship; that he is running on his own record, character, merits and qualifications, and does not propose to take any hand in the Speakership contest. Neither will he promise that in case of his election he will make any appointment in consideration of support received by him, but will distribute the patronage of his office fairly rad judiciously and with due regard to the interests and claims of all sections. "This is my platform and I intend to stand by it to the end. I will not promise any place in return for votes, nor will I tie myself to the coat-tail of any candidate for the Speakership," said Mr. Atkins, who usually means what he says.

### A TALK WITH MR. RANDALL. CONFIDENT OF HIS OWN ELECTION ON THE SECOND

BALLOT. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14 .- A Times reporter found ex-Speaker Randall at his country home at Berwyn to-day, resting from his campaign labors and leisurely preparing for the transfer of his headquarters to urely preparing for the transfer of his head, "Did you Washington, where he will go on Saturday. "Did you Washington, where he will go on Saturday. "Did you

did," was the reply. "What uo you think of it?"
"He is over-sanguine. The recent elections have not character. Beston, a stanch Democrat of the very best character. Believe, at the meeting of the Democratio

strengthened his canvass, but have much strengthened

"What have you to say as to your own expectations?" "What have you to say as to your own expectations!"

"I have to say that my estimates differ from his. He concedes me 60 votes. I believe I shall have 85 to 90 on the first ballot and a nomination the second, produced by large accessions from New-York and from other quarters, of members who will vote for Mr. Cox on the first ballot as a compliment."

"How do you divide the votes remaining between candidates to opposition to you?"

"That somewhat depends upon whether Mr. Springer is or is not a candidate. If a candidate, he may have ten votes—not over. Between Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Cox the former has what is equivalent to three out of every four."

four."
"Will the session be a long or short one!"
"It ought to close on May 1, or sooner, and let the business of the country be secure from agitation and doubt."
"Will the tariff be agitated!"
"I prefer to express no opinion now as to the details of the legislation that is probable."

ANOTHER INDIAN WAR IMMINENT.

DAMS-SPIRITED SCENES IN COUNCIL. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 14.— A dispatch to The Pianeer Press from Leech Lake reports that the United States Commission sent to treat with the several usand Chippewa Indians living at the bendwaters of the Mississippi, met with a spirited refusal of the estimated indennity for their damage by the amprovement sion consisted of Ca. ain Russell Blakeley, ex-Governor Marsball and the Rev. James Giffilian, the Episcopal etergyman among the White Earth Indians. The council between the Pillager or Beech Lake Indians and the Commission began en Saturday at Leech Lake agency.

About 100 Indians were present, some of them in gaudy attire and all armed with knives, which they kept under their blankets. They refused to talk with Mr. Wright, the chosen interpreter, and insisted on "Charley" Beautieu, a half-breed. The priest, Flatmouth, and Nodinabquam did the principal talking for the Indians. They said that this reservation belonged to them and the construction of the dams would ruin their principal arees of living, by overflowing marshes and driving the whitefish from their usual spawning grounds.

ment. "We estimate our damages—and this has been in our minds since last spring," said Flatmouth—"at \$250,000 every six months; and this is what we want the Great Father to pay us as long as these dams stand and have the work stopped."

He was asked by Captain Blokely how much rice and bay they gathered annually, and at what these two commodities were valued.

Flatmouth hesitated to reply. A murnar went around

Muckaday Wekonyay, the priest, jumped to his feet and with a fashing eye re[1 ed; "It makes no difference

and with a fashing eye re, 1 ed; "It makes no difference how much we gather. We have estimated our damages. We want \$230,000 every-six months."

The award made by the Commission of 1881 was \$15,000. This the Indians refused to take. William Bonga, one of a number of half-breeds fiving here, was sent by the band to \$1. Paul last spring, to see the Commissioners on this Shiplect; and the again visited St. Paul in September. If, now transpires that the demand of \$230,000 had its birth in the brate of one J. B. bettine, a half-breed lawyer in Minneapolis, who put it into William Bonga's head 10 invite the Tillagers to their recent demand.

William Bonga's head to meite the Fillagers to their recent demand.

The case as it now stands present an ultimatum: \$500,000 a year or the destruction of the dains; which, of course, means war. The annulies for this year cili remain unpaid. This pittance of so is withhead for some reason. If was runnoted here that part of the payment would be made in money and part in cohanne. Talls only serves to mitate the Indians. Work on the dams has advanced faverably, Leach Lack dam is 3,600 feet across, 2,500 feet of which is earth-work and the remainder wood-work. The gades in the natter are sevently five feet wide. The earth-work is ten rest wide on top and sixty feet wide. The earth-work is ten rest wide on top and sixty feet wide of the base, and will be riprapped on the capacide sufface. The watershed feeding feech take has an area of 25,500,000,000 squary feet. The area of the reservoir is 6,000,000,000 squary feet. The area of the supply is 18,000,000,000 squary feet, and the estimated supply is 18,000,000,000 cubate feet of water annually making the lake bur feet above high water and maintaining elgiteen melies of water alone high water mark at St. Paul during the summer season. The Winnibago-alled dam is twenty mikes north of the Leoch Lace dam and will, when completed, raise the lake twelve feet above tith water and furnish \$7,000,000,000. is dan let twenty makes north, of the Level Largedon will, when completed, raise the lake twelve level ce high water and furnish 37,000,000,000 cubic feet after annually. These two dates are the most impo-of the system, consisting of winningnession, Leven e. Pokegama Falls. Plus filter, thall faver, vernit-and Mad Lake dams, the five latter being only pro-

## WARNED OF DEATH BY A PARTRIDGE.

SINGULAR INCIDENTS RELATED OF LAFAYETTE COOK, WHO PORETOLD THE DAY HE SHOULD BIE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

teath of Latayette Cook at South Amagra, Me., Is no to-night from Crisfield in schooner J. D. Richards, and reports the schooner John Richardson sunk in Kidger's failed to show any physical cause for death, and is conwho watched with Cook on Sonday night say that the only movement of the body during the night was a slight expansion of his chest occasionally. The death flutter

with noticed at 7:55 Monday morning.

Cook was fifty years of age. He had worked in onoom for five years, making everalls, and was much rended from his mouth or eyes. A relative says that for two weeks prior to his death he had predicted that event on the day on which it occurred, and went into a transcr

at that time. Nearly two months prior to his own death, Cook at ended the teneral of an only daughter whom he greatly

ded the toneral of an enly daughter whom he greatly ced, and very soon afterpredicted his own death. It was a morning, when a grandelitideame running into the wooded and could not get out. Cook was greatly disturbed or this and evided much fear, turning pale and freming violently. The child and a son in-law of Cook's attained to catch the partridge, but the bird, "shawed it" and evaded them. The son-in-law then started misgin, but Cook interfered to save the brids life. The most singular part of this aftair is the charged after of the partridge toward Cook, which is vonched by Mr. Chesley. The son-in-law says that as soon as ok went into the shed, the bird flew toward him and win a circle about his feet. She sat on his shoulder d pecked at his face and afterward alighted on his not, give in a circle about his leet. She sat on his shoulder to revenents. It was then placed in a tree near the asc. Cook forbidding say one to sheet it. It remained that vicinity, manifesting all the line that Cook was at the utmost affection for him, "juuring" and piping crudge like. Finally, it flew way in the direction of a burying ground where Mrs. Cook was buried. Soon

## RESULTS OF A MISALLIANCE,

A WHITE GIRL MARRIES A NEGRO IN HASTE AND REPENTS AT HER LEISURE. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBERS.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 14.-Tamsen Walker, a white girl, cloped from her home at Leesburg, Va., some months ago, with John Asb, colored. The couple came to Cleveland and were married. Two weeks ago the girl's father reclaimed his daughter, and persuaded her to ap-ply for a divorce. To-day Ash illed an answer to the peition. He claims that he was a servant in her father's family for a number of years, and that they were thrown into each other's company. He says that Tamsen did most of the love-making herself, she being a person of pure white blood and having greater advantages than he, and was his superior intellectually. Instead of her being influenced by him, he was influenced by her. He lays the blame of the elopement all to her, saying that she plann the flight, making an excuse to her parents of visiti-relatives. She met him on the way, and would not his difference in their social position was pointed out to her, he says, and the probability of trouble arising through this cause; but it was all in vain. He denies that the marriage was procured through lear, compulsion or trand, but declares that the ceremony was performed at her special request, to save rather than to stain her

## THE MURDERER OF ROSE AMBLER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] ELGIN, Ill., Nov. 14.-Rose Ambler's brother, Walter Clark, who lives in Maple Park, will leave tha place for Stratford, Conn., in the hope that he will be ablet to solve the mystery of the murder of his sister. He says he has received a letter from his mother, in which she writes that there are accumulating circumstances which point to Lewis, the man to whom she was engaged, as her murderer. A club was found in his buggy, and other facts seem to indicate that he knew of the tragedy. The brother thinks there will be some startling developments in the case before long.

## MAYOR PALMER SHOWS FIGHT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Boston, Nov. 14.-The Municipal contest in loston promises to be lively. General Martin, who is the Citizens' candidate, will probably be elected; but the Butfer-Palmer wing of the Democratic party is not satisfied with the nomination of a man who represents the best

City Committee to-night, Alderman Hugh O'Brien was nominated for Mayor Mr. O'Brien is much toe good for the wing of the party he will represent. He has served everal terms in the Board of Alderman, is publisher of the Shipping List, and is generally respected. His defeas considered almost certain.

### CHARGED WITH BRIBERY.

THE TESTIMONY ON WHICH JOHN SKAIN WAS HELD FOR THE ACTION OF THE GRAND JURY. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Poughkeepsie, Nov. 14.-The examination of witnesses in the case of Farmer John Skain, charged with bribing voters in the town of Beekman, Dutchess County, was resumed before Recorder Lown this after-

The first witness was John Proper, of Poughkeepsie He testified that he did not know Skain before he met him on the Channingville road in Poughkeepsie on election day. George Houghtaling and John Stanton were with witness. Skain said he had left Beckman because they were after him, and that he had \$150, and had been using it. He said he paid one man \$4, and another \$3. The one he paid \$3 made a" muss" because he paid the other one \$4. He said he paid it for election purposes, and had paid a man named Sypher \$3. Stanton was the first man to speak to Skain, and he asked him where he was going. Skain replied that a "detector" was after him, but he got away. He said he had a war-rant and was reading it to him when he got away. On his cross-examination the witness said: "I veted on election day, but got no pay; no man must offer me

pay, unless he wants to get his head broke."

The next witness, John Stanton, was intexicated and contradicted himself. He said he had known Skain four or five years and saw him on the Channingville road, as Proper had sworn to. Witness hadn't seen him in three or four years before. Skain didn't tell him he had been to Heckman, but did say the man Sypher wanted \$4 and he offered him \$3, but he wouldn't take it. Witness didn't know whether he effered it to him to vote or act. Stain said they were paying from S3 to S4 for votes. He didn't say he gave another man \$4 for voting.

The witness was asked if he made a deposition before Judge Barnard on Saturday last, and swore vehemently and positively that he did not. He said that he was taken into Judge Barnard's room and shown some papers and he signed them, and that is all he knows about them. He said: "I never awore."

The deposition was read to him, and he answered: "I never swere that when I met Skain he teld me they were after him in Peckman; nor that he had \$150. I never had my hand up before Barnard. No. sir, I did not swear." Counsel for prosecution showed him his signature to the deposition and asked: "Is that your signature (\* The witness replied excitedly : "Yes, sir; when was I swent I did not understand the paper before I was sworn. Judge Barnard never asked me any more than you have, and no book was used or Bible, with or without a cross. Frank Hasbronck, of the Political Reform Suclety, gave me a quarter to get my dimer with, and after I got through I made him give me another quarter, and then I asked who was roing to pay me, and

At this juncture the Recorder began to read over the testimeny given by Stanton, and when he came to that part which related to stanton making a deposition in Judge Barnard's court, Stanton interrupted excitedly with: "Why, Judge, Barnard never looked at me at all. Skain never said to me that he bought one vote for \$3 and another for \$4. He said they were buying votes for \$3 and \$4.0".

The defence called ex-Supervisor Frank Akerley, a Democrat, to the stand to impeach John Proper's character, but he said that he would believe him under

harm tor, but he said that he would believe an university, ath.

The accused man, John Skain, was then placed pen the stand. He testilised as follows: "I was it the set chection at Reckman. I met Proper, Roughthing all Stanton en the road. I hed drank some instead oper and cider. Stanton asked, 'flow any things in leckman!' I said there was lots of money in deckman tokin him I had money. I dadn't say I had bought ypher's vote or offered him money, or any one cise. I had offer any one that day any money for votes. I have med to money directly or indirectly for buying votes. So one cent bad been furnished me to use at election. I and not been informed of any one having money.

This concluded all the festimony, when P. Edear Ackert, the appeared for Skain, and Walter Parrington, the prospending lowyer, summed up, after which Recorder Lever and the Grand Jury. Bail was ready and the accused man of the Grand Jury. Bail was ready and the accused man

GALE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Baltimore, Nov. 14.-The report of the Boston, Nov. 14.—The mystery attending the at all exaggerated. Captain A. T Nelson arrived Strait, and Captain J. W. Wallis and two of her crew, Tobina McRessly and William Thomas, drowned. Captain Nelson says he recovered these bodies from the wreck and took them to Crisfield. The loss of life as far as reported is: Sloop Wallie F. Thomas, ten men, Including Captain Preston Webster, Two unknown schooners are off Sevenfeet Knoll, and another off Sandy Point. Their crews of ten men each are all missing. The schooler John Rich archeon, in Kiegers Strait, lost three men, and an unknown schooner in the lower bay, near Crisfield, is lost with four of her crew. Oystermen believe that the list of casualities is not yet complete, as it will be several days before news can be received from several soluted cyster beds, where the storm must have been violent. Numerous small cyster crafts are missing with crews. A large reward is offered for the recovery of the body of Captain Preson webster; and numerous vessels are going to the seeine of the disaster with grappling irons, etc., for the recovery of the bodies.

## OUTBREAK OF DIPHTHERIA IN OHIO.

[DY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CLEVELAND, Nov. 12.-Diphtheria rages in est Cleveland to an alarming extent. Many deaths weeks ago in a particular locality and prevalled mostly ameng German families. Eight little children were down at one time in half a dozen houses that almost touched onch other. Physicians were powerless to check the spread of the disease and if has extended to other parts of the city. There has been as many as twenty cases. Complaint has been made that the disease(was caused by the offal from the city, which a resident has been using on his land as a fertilizer. It is alleged that the stepch is intolerable and that the offal is peculiarly vile. Proceed-ings have been begun to compel the person in question to step; and there is great excitement about it in the vil-lage.

## CANVASSING THE VOTE IN NEW-JERSEY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] TRENTON, Nov. 14 .- Governor Ludlow today appointed Senators Smith of Burlington County, Mercut of Camden, Carpenter of Hunterdon and Schenck of Middlesex (two Republicans and two Democrats) members of the State Board of Canvassers, officially to determine the result of the late election. The Governor himself is the fifth member. The Board will meet No-

### A STOLEN RIDE ENDS IN DEATH. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

TRENTON, Nov. 14.-Samuel Alliton, emloyed in a rubber mill on the outskirts of Trenten, unged on a passing freight train to ride home this evenmg, and in getting off at the station fell under the wheels and was instantly killed.

### COAL MINERS SEFK ARBITRATION. PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 14.-The officials of

Miners' Association, in an open letter, invite the coal operators of the four river pools to meet them next Friday for the purpose of appointing a board of arbitration The letter says that the miners are ready and willing to meet the operators balf way, and suggests that the latter interest themselves in the readjustment of the prices for

# CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, Nov. 14.—Leonard B. Carr, who was arrested at Bridgeport, Conn., for stealing a borse and bugz in this city in July, was convicted to-day, and will be set tenced on Monday.

tenced on Monday.

KILLING A MAN IN SELF-DEFENCE.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 14.—George W. Congdon,
is on trial for murder in Kent County, testified to-day the
slot Wilcox in self-defence while Wilcox was endeavoring
strike him with an oar. DEATH FROM COLD AND STARVATION.
CINCINATI, Nov. 14.—A dispatch to The TimesStar from Lexington, Ky., says: "Harriet Hawkins and child
(colored) were found dead in bed together this moraling. It is
supposed they died from starvation and cold."

TWENTY YEARS IN PRISON FOR ASSAULT.

NORWICH, COID., NOV. 14.—Manuel Montairo, on trial for stubbing Peliceman Hill on heptember 3, was convicted to-day, and sentenced to twenty years in State prison. Montairo remarked on hearing his sentence: "That means for His."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE MURDERER OF CAREY.

EGGER A. PRYOR PERMITTED TO SEE O'DONNELL-

THE DEFENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The preparations for O'Donnell's defence are well advanced. Mr. McInerney, of O'Donnell's counsel, has brought from Ireland a mass of evidence, and he feels confident that the verdict of the jury in O'Donnell's case will not be that of wilful murder. The witnesses from the Cape of Good Hope are expected to arrive in England on Saturday. William J. Hoppin, Secretary of the American Legation, in the absence of Minister Lowell, has visited O'Donnell and formally ascertained the fact of his American citizenship.

The prison rules have heretofore prevented Roger A. Pryor, O'Donnell's American counsel, from seeing him without the permission of the Home Department. Mr. Gray, solicitor for O'Donnell, recently wrote to Sir William Harcourt, Home Secretary, asking permission for Mr. Pryor to visit his client. Sir William Harcourt replied that Mr. Pryormust make a personal application, in which he must state the grounds for his request. Mr. Pryor accordingly made the required application, stating as the sole ground therefor that he, being of the counthe soic ground therefor that he, being of the counsel for the prisoner, deemed it expedient for the defence that he should see him. The Home Department thereupon granted the request. Mr. Fryor
was afforded every facility to-day by the officials
at Newgate Prison for the interview with the
prisoner, which lasted two and a half hours.

Justice George Denman, of the Court of Queen's
Bench, will probably preside at the trial of O'Donnell.

nell.

Lendon, Nov. 15.—It is understood that the opening of the trial of O'Donnell has been fixed for November 23.

THE THREATENED WAR IN THE EAST. RESOCIATIONS SETWEEN PRANCE AND CRINA IN

RELATION TO TONQUIN, LONDON, Nov. 14,-A Paris dispatch to a local news agency asserts that Marquis Tsong, the Chiuse Ambassador, is prepared to present an ultimahas to the French Government and demand his passports, if the French forces in Tonquin make an

attack upon Bac-Ninh and Sontay. A Paris disputch to Kenter's Telegram Company ays it is understood that Marquis Tsong has renrued to Paris because that city is more convenient in which to carry on the negetiations with France, and not on account of any tresh incident that has

arisen between China and France.

Pants, Nov., 14.—The Liberth says the negotiations between France and China on the Fouquin question are likely to be resumed more a basis which will allow China to retain Bac-Ninit.

LosDon, Nov., 15.—The Pants correspondent of The sally News says that the Manquis Tseng will meet Premier Ferry on Thursday.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S VISIT TO SPAIN. HERLIN, Nov. 14.-It is reported that the Crown Prince Frederick William will meet King Humhert of Italy, when returning from his visit to King Al-

Loynon, Nov. 14.-A German squadron has arrived at The Berlin correspondent of The Cologne Gazette, refer-ting to hostile articles of the French press in regard to

ERRINGTON'S MISSION DENOUNCED.

Dublin, Nov. 14,-The Freeman's Journal positishes a letter signed by Dr. Redmond, a priest of the Diocese of Westminster, denouncing Mr. Errington's misof the Grand Jury. Ball was ready and the accused man leit for home.

AN OYSTER FLEET WRECKED.

A SCORE OR MORE OF LIVES LOST IN THE RECENT GALE.

Discuss of Westminster, denouncing Mr. Errington's inlession to Rome as in the interest of Lindlords and the English Gevernment. He declares that the Irish clergy and lairy layer the right to fight their own political battles, and that the Curis must stand aside. If it decides adversely to the Irish people it may deal a mortal blow to the Church.

## FRANCE AND HAYTL

BALTIMORE, NOV. 19.—168 report of the sterm on Monday on the Chesapeake Bay, and the consequent loss to the cyster fleet, is not at all exaggerated. Captain A. T. Nelson arrived to insist upon the payment of inches the constitution of the construction of the consequent loss to the cyster fleet, is not at all exaggerated. Captain A. T. Nelson arrived to insist upon the payment of inches the constitution of the consequent loss to the cyster fleet, is not at all exaggerated. Captain A. T. Nelson arrived to insist upon the payment of inches consequent loss to the cyster fleet, is not at all exaggerated. Captain A. T. Nelson arrived to insist upon the payment of inches captain the consequent loss to the cyster fleet, is not at all exaggerated. Captain A. T. Nelson arrived to insist upon the payment of inches captain the consequent loss to the cyster fleet, is not at all exaggerated. Captain A. T. Nelson arrived to insist upon the payment of inches captain the consequent loss to the cyster fleet, is not at all exaggerated. Captain and the consequent loss to the cyster fleet, is not at all exaggerated and the cyster fleet, is not at all exaggerated and the cyster fleet, is not at all exaggerated and the cyster fleet, is not at all exaggerated and the cyster fleet, is not at all exaggerated and the cyster fleet, is not at all exaggerated and the cyster fleet, is not at all exaggerated and the cyster fleet, is not at all exaggerated and the cyster fleet, is not at all exaggerated and the cyster fleet, is not at all exaggerated and the cyster fleet, is not at all exaggerated and the cyster fleet, is not at all exaggerated and the cyster fleet, is not at all exaggerated and the cyster fleet, is not at all exaggerated and the cyster fleet, is not at all exaggerated and the cyster fleet, is not at all exaggerated and the cyster fleet, is not at all exaggerated and the cyster fleet, is n hay have succeed to the extent to which property has been tangaged. The French crulser Minerve will visit Portal Prince and Cape Haytlen, and the French Government will do its utmost to protect Frenchmen in Haytl.

## THE DEBT OF MEXICO.

City of Mexico, Nov. 14.-Interviews with igh officials develop the following facts regarding the nelpal and interest, of £16,000,000. Last April a recment with the bondholders by which Mexico was to 0,000,000 at 3 per cent interest. The additional £4,000,000 was for the purpose of paying the first car's interest and reimbursing the expenses of the bondholders' committee. Subsequently Congress authorized the President to settle the debt on the given basis, When the text of the agreement arrived from London the President refused to approve the additional the Fresident remsed to approve the Station of the bound of the president part of the begun, but they failed. Two weeks ago the President instructed Carlos Rivas, the Mexican agent in London, to offer £18,000,000 in bonds instead of £20,000,000. The offer was refused. Rivas was instructed has week to suspend negotiations. The Government's anxions to settle, but considers the demand of the bondholders excibitant.

HANLAN GOING TO AUSTRALIA. TORONTO, Nov. 14,-Hanlan left here to-day

for San Francisco, intending to sail from that port to Australia. At Chicago he will be joined by George Lec.

NEWS FROM THE DOMINION. Teronto, Ont., Nov. 14.-Vice-Chancellor

Proadfoot has annulled the marriage Between Ander-son, a medical student, and a young woman belonging

to a highly respectable family, whom he had misled, and whose brother forced him to marry her. The Vice-Chancellor held that both parties must consent of their own free will before the marriage contract is legal, MOSTHEAL, Nov. 14.—It is reported that the French lovernment has subsidized a new line of steamers to run between Renen and Montreal in the summer and Halifax in the winter. Ne definite information has been received as to the promoters of the line.

FOREIGN NOTES. LONDON, NOV. 14.—It is stated that Henry Chaplin, Member of Parliament for Lincolnshire, proposes to con-tinue his efforts to induce the Government to restrict the importation of cattle from the United States. MADRID, Nov. 14.—It is reported that Seflor Juan Va-leria, the author, who has been appointed Spanish Minister to Washington, has been instructed to arrange a com-mercial treaty with the United states, in which due at-tention is to be paid to the interests of Cuba.

Paris, Nov. 14.—Schaefer and Vignaux are practising faily for their championship game of billiards, which is to begin on November 26, and continue five nights. Both men appear to be in excellent form, especially Schaefer. They will play the balk line game, 600 points a night. The stake is £2,000. The American break is forbidden. LONDON, Nov. 14 .- A Herlin dispatch to the Exchange

relegraph Company says the political crisis in Bulgaria has been settled by mutual concessions. CAIRO, Nov. 14.-It is reported that a detachment of Egyptian treops has been surprised and routed near Tokar, or Sineat. The British Consul at Suakim, who was with the Egyptians, is missing.

Parts, Nov. 14.—A dispatch from Tamatave says: The

French have declined proposals brought here by two Malogassy officials for a compromise of the pending diffi-DUBLIN, Nov. 14,--T, M. Healy, Member of Parliament for Monaghau, who is seeking admission to the Irish Bar, has been blackballed by the Law Students' Debating So-ciety of this city.

DUBLIS, Nov. 14.-Edward McMahon (Parnellite) and fames Spaight (Conservative) have been nominated for the seat in the House of Commons for Limerick City made vacant by the resignation of Mr. O'Shaughnessy, Liberal BERLIN, Nov. 14.—Second elections for members of the Commea Council have been held. Despite the efforts of

Canal Dover, has killed his wife and six children. No par-ticulars have been received.

MRS. FILLMORE'S MENTAL SOUNDNESS.

THE PRESS CHIDED FOR PREJUDGING THE PENDING WILL CASE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] BUFFALO, Nov. 14 .- When Surrogate Ferris, ho is trying the Fillmore will case, took his seat behind the Judge's desk this morning, his countenance was slightly flushed and bore a vexed look. He gazed upon the lawyers and others present for a moment, and said that the newspapers were prejudicing the case and that he very much regretted it. He said The Times of this morning contained an article saying that the validity of the will would be sustained. This was deciding the ease in advance, and it should not be done. The Express, too, had been rather free in its comments. It was wrong. The Surrogate then blamed the lawyers for giving away points to the press, and was inclined to think that their doing so

had biased the reports.

Alice Brintnall, the only witness during the morn ing, stated that she was a hospital nurse and had attended Mrs. Fillmore after she became paralyzed. She never observed anything irrational in Mrs. Fillmore's actions. The cross-examination falled to

" When Court convened this afternoon George Gorham, sunsel for, and executor of, the Gillmore estate, took the

stand. He released a legacy of a number of pieces of a silver table-set to be free to testify. He said that in response to a request be called upon Mrs. Fillmore in March, 1880, with reference to his employment as her counsel. She said her matters were in the hands of O. H. Marshall, and that she wanted to change them. Mr. Marshall was getting old, was out of health, and was obliged shall was getting old, was out of health, and was obliged to be out of town a great deal. The interview lasted almost half an hour, and was confined entirely to business matters. At her request, he wrote a note for Mrs. Fillmore, asking Mr. Marshall to return the power of attorney she had given him, and also her other papers. Intring that filterview, he remembered, she said Dr. Ropkins had said there was nothing the natter with her heart. She also said something about Mr. Freeman's will. On March 25 the winness received a latter from Mrs. Fillmore, which enclosed a note from Mr. Murshall and the power of attorney. He drew up a revocation of the pewer of attorney. The witness was on the stand until adjournment. His evidence will undoubtedly be of increasing interest as it proceeds.

## FATAL ACCIDENT AT LOYOLA COLLEGE. BROTHER O'CONNELL RILLED BY FALLING FROM A

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14 .- A shocking accident, causing the death of Brother O'Connell, of Loyola Cellege, securied at that institution to-day. Brother O'Counell, who had been a lay member of the Society of Jesus for forty-eight years, was by trade a carpenter and occasionilly did some triffing jobs of repairing around the college. He ascended to the second story and began putting in a frame of glass which had been broken. While thus enraged be leaned over the window-sill, and losing his bal-ance, was precipitated to the court-yard below. The whirling sound of the falling body and the crash on the paved court-yard below gave the first intimation to the paved court-yard below gave the first intimation to the priests and brothers of the distressing affair. In a few moments Erother O'Connell was dead. Among those who were first to reach the dying man was the Rev. Father Carke, who administered the last rites of the church, the injured man breathing his last flust as the venerable priest pronounced the absolution.

The deceased man, Richard O'Connell, was seventy-five years of age, a native of Ireland, and had been an inmate of Loyola College more than twentry years. He formerly lived at St. John's College, Philadelphia.

## TWO REMARKABLE GUNS.

HARTFORD, Nov. 14.-Two machine guns ave just been completed at Pratt & Whitney's works, in this city, for General Grant, as presents to the Viceroy of China and the Mikade of Japan. The guns are Pratt & from Prance with this object.

Matour, Nov. 14.—An inde-de-camp of King Alfonso has left for Both with a reply to Emperor William's autograph lefter amounting the proposed visit of the Crown Prime Probetck William.

## A TROY MERCHANT MISSING.

TROY, Nov. 14 .- J. F. Condit, a merchant of this city, started for New-York on November 4 and has since been missing. He had \$800 with him, and stated that he was going to New York to buy goods. Condit's store was closed yesterday, and his relatives in New-Jersey, who fear he has met with four play, have engaged a lawyer to look after the property.

## ICE LEFT OVER FROM LAST WINTER.

TROY, Nov. 14 .- The ice dealers of this city Paris, Nov. 14,-Preinier Ferry has written and vicinity have from 50,000 to 60,000 tons of fee left

## THE YOUNG MILWAUKEE HIGHWAYMEN,

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 14.-Pentz and McCulough, who were arrested for shooting car-driver Grothe in the face and back when they attempted to steal his ash-box, confessed the deed to-day. The accused are hoys addicted to dime-novel reading. The pelice have evidence of their work as highwaymen in other cases. Grothe is still alive.

## NOT MURDERED AFTER ALL.

St. Louis, Nov. 14.-A post mortem examination of "Gussie" Oerfel, who died suddenly in court yes-terday, showed that death was caused by fatty degenera-ion of the heart.

### A MANAGER SHOT IN A THEATRE. VICKSBURG, Miss., Nov. 14.-F. H. Stark

advance agent of the John F. Ward Comedy Company, shot and killed R. D. Allan, manager of the same com-pany, in a theatre here to-night.

## A PROFITABLE TRAIN ROBBERY.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Nov. 14 .- In a train rob bery on the Mexican National road to-day \$8,000 in silver coin was stolen.

## TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

QUARANTINE TO BE RAISED IN TEXAS.
GALVESTON, Nov. 14.—A dispatch to The News
from Austra says: "The quarantine at all the ports of Texas
will be mased to morrow."

will be mised to morrow."

MEXICAN VISITORS IN ST. LOUIS.

St. LOUIS, Nov. 14.—The Mexican exentsion party arrived here this morning. The members were given a reception at the Commercial Exchange.

TWO MEN SHOT IN A QUARREL.

St. LOUIS, Nov. 14.—In a quarrel at Arnold's Station, near Liberty, Mo., yesterlay, George Noil fatally shot Joseph II. Arnold, and dangerously wounded M. S. Arnold.

A NEW SURROGATE APPOINTED.

Arneso.

A NEW SURROGATE APPOINTED.

TRENTON, Nov. 14.—Governor Ludlow has appointed ex-sheriff fielden to be Surrogate of Hunterion County, in place of the late William Johnson.

County, in place of the late William Jahnson,
CONTAGIOUS DISEASES IN BOSTON.
BOSTON, Nov. 14.—The mouthly statement of the
Board of Health shows a noticeable increase in October of
contagious diseases. There were 218 cases of scarlet fever.
REDUCING THE NAIL PRODUCTION.
PITTSBURG, Nov. 14.—At the meeting of the Western Nail Association here to-day a general suspension of nail
machines was ordered for five weeks, beginning December 22.
A VESSEI, LAUNCHED IN MAINE

machinea was ordered for five weeks, beginning December 22.

A VESSEL LAUNCHED IN MAINE.

WALDORORO, Me., Nov. 14.—The barkentine
Rachel Emery, 639 tons, was launched today by H. Kennedy
& Co. She is owned by the builders, John S. Eusty & Co.
and others, of Roston, and Captain Wyman, who will command

her.

CONVENTION OF WILISKEY DISTILLERS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The Western Export Association held a secret session here today. The differences which have existed between the various members of the association to the capacity of their respective distilleries were amicab aertied.

led.
PROTECTION OF THE MEXICAN FRONTIER.
AN ANTONIO, Nov. 14.—Colonel Valdez are stemant ord, of the Mexican Army, are here to race, it is lerationd, deneral Mackenzie, the Perartiment Commander: effect a rectprocal protection of the frontier by the troop he two governments.

of the two governments.

A CHURCH DECIDES TO PAY ITS DEBT.

ERIF, Nov. 14.—Lawyers of the Baptist Church of this place recently pleaded the statute of limitations when a man to whom the Church Society owed money attempted to collect the debt. The Church has decided not to take advantage of this defence, but to pay the debt.

GOVERNMENT SUIT FOR OIL LANDS.

PITTSHURG. Nov. 14.—A suit in ejectment was entered in the United States Circuit Court this morning by the United States Government against John Shiney for the recovery of 437 acres of oil and in Forest County, which the defendant is in possession of on a quit chalm.

THE TOMS RUYER BRIDGE.

lefendant is in possession of a quite casa.

THE TOMS RIVER BRIDGE.

TRENTON, Nov. 14.—In the Supreme Court to-day
TRENTON, Nov. 14.—In the Supreme Court to-day
TRENTON, Nov. 16.—In the Supreme Court to-day
Income Lounty for an infunction against the building of a
pridge over roms liver at Island Heights by the Philadelphia
In the Management of the Company. The decision was remit Long Branch Railroad Company. The decision was re-

served. CONVENTION OF RAILWAY CONDUCTORS. CONVENTION OF RAILWAY CONDUCTORS. CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The eighth annual Convention of Railway Passenger and Freight Conductors' Mutual Aid and Beneit Association was held here to-day. The receipts of the association were \$49,000, and the distursements on account of deaths and disabilities, \$45,000. The present membership numbers 1,407.

mon Council, was re-elected.

KILLED HIS WIFE AND SIX CHILDREN.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 14.—A dispatch to The

Leader says that George Shaw, living eight miles from

Leader says that George Shaw, living eight miles from

bership numbers 1,467.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—A dispatch from Springfield, 110., to The Journal says: "Governor Hamilton Into morning forwarded a transcript of the act of the Illinois and Michigan Canal to the Federal Governor ment, and the people upon the proposed transfer, to the President of the United States, with the request that it be presented to Congress."

THE LOSS OF THE PROTEUS.

GENERAL HAZEN BEFORE THE COURT. GARLINGTON'S FINAL EXPLANATIONS-THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER'S STORY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Before the Proteus Court of Inquiry this morning Lieutenant Garlington said the crew of the Proteus was twenty-two men; they were not shipped from the best class of Newfoundland sealers. The vessel was secured so late that all sealers had made their arrangements for the cod-fishery, and these men were picked up about St. John's. Captain Pike said after the wreck that the crew was not the kind that he would select for Arctic service. The character of the men, however, did not interfere with the results of the expedition. Had they been more efficient a larger amount of stores could have been gotten out on the ice, but those stores could not have been saved. In respect to the agreement between Captain Wildes and himself the witness said he was not present when the agreement was reduced to writing. He had, however, talked the matter over at length with Captain Wildes on the way from New-York to St. John's. The written agreement was a correct embodiment of the understanding thus arrived at.

Q.—By your instructions you considered it your duty not to step on your way up, but to go as far as you could. and, if you didn't get up to Lieutenant Greely's, to make the depot of supplies as you came back, not as you went up ! A.—That is what I understood in my instructions. Q .- Then you say that you went south in your boats. hoping to meet the Yantie and to come back in order to ake a depot there and leave yourself and some of your

Q.-How near did you expect to meet the Yantie ! A .-I always had in view the chance of her getting through Melville Bay, and if she had got through Melville Bay ion and entered the north water she would have had no difficulty in getting to Littleton Island.

men to spend the winter ! A .- Yes.

Lieutenant Garlington said he expected the Yantie to furnish provisions upon hearing the circum-tances of the loss of the Protein and her supplies, and to carry them with himself and men back to Littleton Island. With respect to his understanding of Lieutenant Greely's letter of August 2, 1881, as to whether depots should be estabished on the way north or on the return, the witness said that the Neptune, going under the same instructions, es-tablished her depot at Cape Sabine only after her commander had determined it was impossible to go further north. The idea was that the expedition of 1882 was to establish depot A as far north as possible, the letter of Greely saying that no southing should be permitted. But that depot had been established really about the point that Lieutenant Greely had recommended for the depot of the expedition of 1883. The depots that the expedition of 1883 and to establish were to be one as far north as possible, the extreme point reached by the expedition, and the other at some point on the coast. In addition to these, Lieutenant Garlington said, he had made preparations at Disco to establish two other depots along the coast of Grunell Land. He intended on his way up to make a depot at Cape Prescott or Franklia Pierce Bay, those points being where a party returning from the north would be most likely to meet with the greatest obstacles and delays. He did not intend making depot at Littleton Island. His orders required him to go into winter quarters at Life-boat Cove, which was

In reply to his counsel, Lieutenant Garifugton said he understood his instructions as requiring him only to de-posit his party and stores at or near Life-boat Cove when it became apparently clear that the vessel could not be pushed through to Discovery Harbor. Nothing had ever occurred at the Signal Office before his departure which contemplated or suggested, so far as he knew, leaving any stores at Littleton Island on his way north. To land his stores at Littleton Island on his way north would have consumed sixty or seventy hours. The weather was good. During such a delay, however, the entire conditions night change. The movements of the lee pack could not be foreseen. The delay might have been disstrous, and it was considered best to push northward while the conditions were favorable. The instructions were to take advantage of every favorable lead. Witness

amsidered that branch of his instructions paramount GENERAL HAZEN CALLED AS A WITNESS, General W. B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer, was called as a witness, and asked to state, in narrative form, tha circumstances and conditions under which the Greeky expedition and the relief expeditions were fitted out and dispatched. He said the expedition to Lady Franklin Bay was conceived and the law for it was passed before he became Chief Signal Officer. Mr. Greely, one of the officers of the Signal Office, manifested a deep interest in everything which related to this matter, and brought the cause him to endeavor to further it. After stating that Mr. Greely was placed in charge of the expedition, Gen-eral Hazen stated when and how it sailed, and also re-

ferred to the failure of the expedition for Greely's relief in 1882. He then continued his narrative, saying that early in the winter of 1882-83, proparations were made for sending a second ship. An officer was asked to be detailed and Mr. Garlington, of the 7th Cavairy, was ordered to report to take charge of the ship. He reported in February and gave his whole attention to the work. The expedition was fitted out with every eare, following accurately the directions of Mr. Greety. Witness also made a request that a tender—a ship of the Navy—be sent. Those ships got off not far from July I. They became separates, for what reasons witness did not know, and the Proteins in making her progress north was lost. The officer in charge made such efforts as seemed possible to establish depots and secure the property, particularly the food and clothing. He eached what he could save upon the west side of Smith Sound near Cape Sabine, and then fed back with his command until he was joined by the convoy, bringing all his men back and reporting his arrival at St. John's. tion was fitted out with every care, following accurately

THE MEMORANDUM ENCLOSURE. In reply to inquiries about the memorandom "in-desure number 4," General Hazen said: "Immediately after my return from St. John's, I was informed that the Navy Department had asked for a plan of what we morandum-I don't remember seeing it at that time. but I was told what it contained, and that it contained the condition to land stores on going up. I immediately went to the Navy Department and had an interview the condition to land sfores on going up. I in-regulately went to the Navy Department and had an interview with whoever was in charge, either the Secretary or Commodore Walker, and I told him personally what I wanted—that the tender proceed northward as far as Littleton I shand with the Proteus, to do such things as was usual for an escort or tender—such things as the developments of the facts as found upon the spot might make necessary and be agreed upon. I also prepared, in place of the memorandum, the orders of my own. These I carried or sent to the Secretary of War. I also sent with them the letter which Lentenant Greely had sent back, on which Mr. Garlington's order was based. I thought they were better adapted to the purposes of the Secretary of the Navy than the memorandum, as I renember it. A day or two after, perhaps the next day, Lieuternant Garlington brought me his packet, and in that was this same memorandum. He expressed some surprise at flading it there, and asked me how it got there. I told him I didn't know. I told him that it was no part of his orders, and I told him la must be controlled by the orders that I had given him, and also by the direction of Mr. Greely, on which they were founded; that that letter of Mr. Greely, on which they were founded; that that letter of Mr. Greely, written, as it was, after he bad arrived on the spot, was a law to me, and I didn't feet that I was authorized to change that order by giving him any orders that would conflict. I told him also that when on the spot, was a law to me, and I didn't knew him the spot, was a law to me, and I didn't he had retree that would conflict. I told him also that when on the spot, was a law to me, and I didn't feet that I was spot he must exercise his own discretion in all matters which were imposed on him by virtue of his position.

Garican ball becaused of the force of known histonenic in all matters which were imposed on him by virtue of his position.

GARLINGTON AND GREELY'S LETTER. Mr. Garlington had been selected for known high quali ter, wrater, as it was, after he had arrived there and knowing all the facts, that I feit that I was excluded from giving Mr. Garlington any orders that would in any way conflict with that letter. After Congress last winter had passed the law requiring that the Greely expedition should be brought back, but before the second ship or convoy was thought of, it seemed to me that it would be necessary for the expedition, going up, to vary the Greely h structions, so far as to land at Littleton Island. That an was thought of a great deal, and discussed, as was the plan also of making the depot on the west side. But after it was arranged to send a tender, that would of itself be a depot. There being also several smaller depots on that coast, I determined to return structly to Greedy's memorandum. It seemed to me that the sending of the tender obviated absolutely the necessity of varying from Mr. Greedy's directions in any way. I was, however, very anxious to order Mr. Gardington to stop at Littleton Island, but it seemed to me, under the circumstances, that the bare suggestion would be all that I ought to give him that I ought to leave him with his mind unbiased and unclouded, to act as the circumstances on the spot might dietate. With a full knowledge of Mr. Greely's letter, and having this memorandum which he read to me, it seemed to me that that was a sufficient suggestion, and I said nothing further about it." the plan also of making the depot on the west side. But

to me that that was a sufficient suggestion, and I said nothing further about it."

General Hazen said that the appropriation made by Congress was all that was asked for. He said be received a telegram from Lieutenant Garlington asking permission to go from New-York to St. John's on the Alhambra, accompaning the stores of the expedition, but as there was a disposition among the men to desert, it was thought best for him to accompany them. A sergeant of the Signal Service, the man who had acted as superargo for the Greely expedition, accompanied the Alhambra. This man claimed to have fallen down a hatchway and injured himself and returned to the United States without leave. He had been examined by a physician, and it was believed that